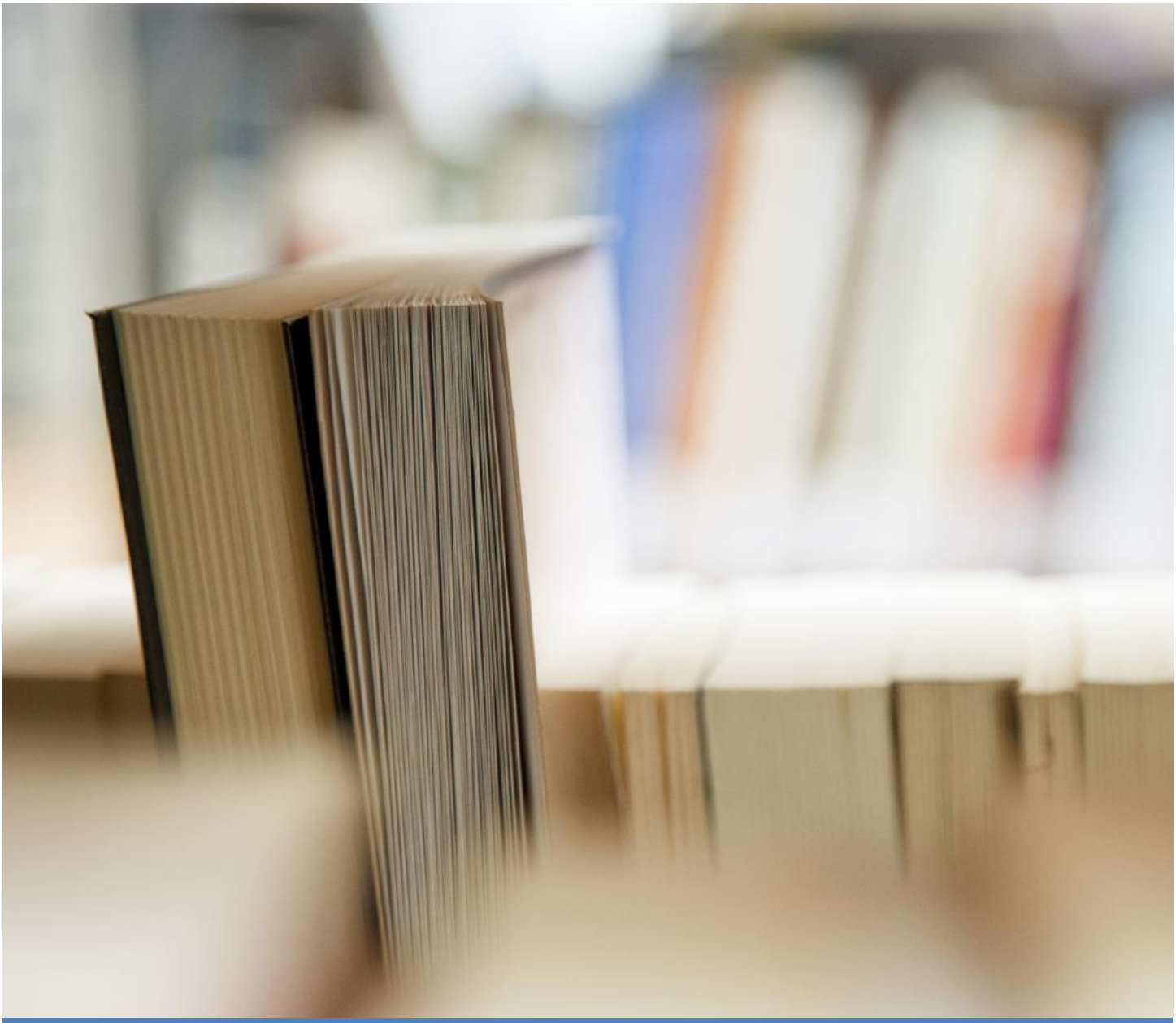


Dr Suvarna Nalapat Notebook 1983

Phoenicians

THROUGH THE CORRIDORS OF TIME

A Re-discovery of India and the world.

(1) The phoenicians
(2) Mathematics and Magic.
(3) Geometrical base figures.

by Suvarna Nalapat

(1)

The Phoenicians

I read a lot about the phoenicians in Madame Blavatsky's Secret doctrine in 1975. Therefore, before I go into my own observations I would like to Quote her words as an introduction to these ancient people.

Vol I (1) In the phoenician Cosmogony of Sanchuniathon the doctrine that Desire, Πόθος, is the principle of Creation. (Page 170).

About the language of the Jews She writes:-

(2) "They are borrowed from the Egyptians from whom Moses got his wisdom. From Coptic, the probable kinsman, if not parent of the old phoenician and from the Hyksos their (alleged) ancestors as Josephus states. (Page 175)

Vol II (1) In the present moment, in spite of all controversies and researches, History and science remain as much as ever in the dark as to the origin of the jews. They may as well be the exiled chandalas of old India, the brick-layers mentioned by Veda Vyasa and Manu, as the Phoenicians of Herodotus or the Hyksos of Josephus or the descendants of Pali shepherds or a mixture of all these. (FN (1). from Isis unveiled ii 438-9 — page 25.)

(2) Wilson saw at a glance the suggestive Connection between Mahat and the phoenician Mōt or Mut, who was female with the Egyptians, the goddess Moot the mother, "which like the Mahat" he says, was the first product of the mixture (of Spirit and matter and the first rudiment of creation" (page 170)

(3) The Nous of the Greeks, which is (spiritual or divine) Mind or Mens Mahat, operates upon matter in the same way; it enters into and agitates it.

In the phoenician Cosmogony also 'Spirit moving with its own principles gives rise to creation". (170-171.)

(4) And here is another Quotation from a prayer book: " O virgin of the sea, blessed mother and lady of the waters, stay thy waves." This prayer of the Neapolitan & provencal sailors, is copied textually from that of the phoenician mariners to their virgin-goddess Astarte. The logical and unexpectable ---------

~~Astarte is shown not a whit weaker~~ in potency than the Virgin of the Sea of Grecian sailors. ~~It is not enough to~~ ---- Boreas and Astarte may be devils in theological fancy but as just remarked, the tree has to be judged by its fruit. (pages 189-190)

Vol III

(1) Those who know anything of the Samothracian mysteries will also remember that the generic name of the Kabiri was the 'Holy fires' which created on seven localities of the island of Electra or Samothrace, the 'Kabir Born of the Holy Lemnos' – The island sacred to the Vulcan.

------According to Pindar, this Kabir whose name was 'Adamas' was in the traditions of Lemnos, the type of the primitive man born from the bosom of the earth. He was the archetype of the first males in the order of generations and was one of the seven autochthonous ancestors or progenitors of mankind. Of Coupling with this fact that Samothrace was colonised by the Phoenicians, and before them by the mysterious ★ Pelasgians who came from the East, we also remember the identity of the mystery gods of the Phoenicians, Chaldeans and Israelites, it will be easy to discover whence came also the confused account of the Noachian deluge. (17.)

★ Pelasgus means the 'great sea' (Page 543)

(2) Sanchuniathon makes the Aletae or Titans (The Kabirim) Contemporary with Agrueurus, the great phoenician God – whom Faber sought to identify with Noah; ----- The titans, who are seven are shown to be connected with the flood and the seven Rishis saved by Vaivaswatha Manu. ----- As Agrueurus, Saturn & Sydyk are one and the same personage and as the seven kabiri, are also said to be the sons of Sydyk or Kronos-Saturn, the kabiri & Titans are identical. (150)

(3) Nor is Bailey wrong again in asserting that the Hindoos, Egyptians, and phoenicians came after the Atlantians --- (268)

(4) ---- These were the earliest Cuthorim "the mighty men ---- of renown" on those days, who became with the fifth race, the Kabirim, Kabiria with the Egyptians and phoenecians, Titans with the Greeks, and Rakshasas and Dailyas with the Indian races (275)

(5) The Dracontia once covered the surface of the globe, and these temples were sacred to the Dragon, only because it was the symbol of the Sun, which in its turn was the symbol of the highest God – The phoenician Elion or ★ Elion whom Abraham recognised as El Elion. Besides the surname of serpents they had also the appellation of Builders or Architects (379)

(6) .... Ages before the frowns of the adventurous

★FN: This god's abode is the Eli Mala in Kerala.

~~genocese~~ clove the western Baltic, the phoenician vessels had circumnavigated the globe and spread civilization its regions now silent & deserted (427)

(7) ----- writing was invented by the Atlanteans and not at all by the phoenicians (427)

Vol IV (1) ---- The Sun being Bel with the Gauls, Helios with the Greeks; Baal with the phoenicians; El in chaldean, hence El-Ohim, Emanu-el and El, "God" in Hebrew. (110)

(2) The sign ♈ occurs as on the reverse of a phoenician coin with a Ram as the obverse (116)

(3) The Hebrews whose prophet was so learned in the esoteric wisdom of Egypt and who adopted their numerical system from the phoenicians ----- (130

(4) It is not only in the Hindu Scripture and philosophy that one finds reference to the 7 earths but in the persian, phoenician, chaldean, & Egyptian Cosmogonies and even in Rabbinical literature (188).

(5) And yet there are records which show Egyptian priests – initiates – journeying in a north westerly direction, by land, via what became later the straits of Gibraltar, turning north and travelling through the future Phoenician settlements of southern Gaul ---- (319.)

(6) The oldest Sanskrit Mss on Astronomy begin their series of Nakshatras, the 27 asterisms, with the sign of krittika, and this can hardly make them earlier than 2780 BC. This is according to the vedic calendar which is accepted by the orientalists, though they get out of the difficulty by saying that the said calendar does not prove that the Hindus knew anything of Astronomy at that date, and assure their readers, that Calendars notwithstanding, the Indian Pandits may have acquired their knowledge of the lunar mansions headed by krittika from the phoenicians etc. (121)

(7) ... The seventh subrace of the Atlanteans ..... had been gradually spreading over the continent and islands of Europe as soon as they had begun to emerge from the seas. Descending from the high plateaux of Asia, where the 2 races had sought refuge in the days of the agony of Atlantis it had been slowly settling and colonizing the freshly emerged lands. The immigrant subraces had rapidly increased and multiplied on that virgin soil, had divided into many family races, which in their turn divided into nations. Egypt and Greece, the phoenicians and the northern stocks had thus proceeded from that one subrace ... (312-313)

(8) Three great nations claimed in antiquity a direct descend from the kingdom of Saturn or Lemuria, confused with several thousands of years before our era; & these were the Egyptians the phoenicians (Sanchuniathon) and the old Greeks (Diodorus after Plato). But the oldest enclosed country of Asia, - India can likewise be shown to claim the same descent. (337)

(9) Theopompus says as much in his ever suspected Meropis, when he speaks of the Phoenicians as being the only navigators in the seas which wash the western coast of Africa. Who did it with such mystery that very often they sunk their own vessels & make the too inquisitive foreigners lose all trace of them (333)

Vol V:

(1) ... The Elohim are time keepers in heaven. In the phoenician mythology the Elohim are the 7 sons of Sydik (Melchizedek) identical with the seven kabiri, who in Egypt are the seven sons of the Ptah and the seven spirits of Ra in the Book of the Dead. (202)

(2) ---- Sabeans and sun worshippers as they were like the rabble of Chaldea — and that they should fail to see that the false Jehovah is but a jewish development of the Ja-Va or the Iao, of the phoenicians; that this name, in short, was the secret name of a mystic God, one of the many kabiri. (252)

In course of time when I wrote my astronomical treatise on Varahamihira and my literary surveys on ancient Tamil literature I found out that the Phoenicians were Indians. This discovery was naturally given support from various evidences which were collected and stored in my memory over the years and from archaeological and other notes.

Here I am trying to arrange these evidences in order so that people who are interested can read and benefit by this.

Phoenician Navigators:

According to Luigi Pareti phoenicians were the agents of Assyrian Babylonian merchant ships in the East Mediterranean. (page 154) They made strong ships out of three storms. These ships were called Gaulai. There is a diagram of such a ship in an Assyrian relief. These ships had a Keil and a high deck with a middle plank, with a curved prow. Around BC 650, the warships of phoenicians called the triremes are recorded in the history of navigation. They were structures with 3 layers. 200-250 men could travel in it using 60-70 oars. It was about 110 ft to 120 ft long & 17 ft wide. Triremes were seen in the daytimes in calm waters and near shores.

(3) The earliest mysteries recorded in history are those of Samothrace ..... Diodorus Siculus, Herodotus and Sanchuniathon the phoenician — The oldest of historians say that those mysteries originated in the night of time, thousands of years probably before the historical period.

Iamblichus informs us that "Pythagoras" was initiated in all the mysteries of Byblus and Tyre, in the sacred operations of the Syrians, and in the mysteries of the phoenicians. (279)

(4) The ..... days of Hor (chronism) week are those of the Gods of the chaldeans who translated them from those of the Aryans. The uniformity of these antediluvian names in every nation, from the Goths back to the Indians, would remain inexplicable as Sir W. Jones thought, had not the visible bear reclaimed to us by the invitation made by the chaldean oracles, recorded by Porphyry and Quoted by Eusebius: "To Canny those names first to the Egyptian and Phoenician colonies, then to the Greeks with the express recommendation that each God should be invoked only on that day that had been called by his name." (333.) (Quotations upto this - From the Secret Doctrine - H.P. Blavatsky. Vol-1 to 5. The Adyar Edition - 1938).

I was very much interested in these great navigators and astronomers of the ancient world and I found their connection to the Indian people quite interesting awe-inspiring.

The phoenicians navigated their ships depending on the position of the great bear during nights. (page 170). Thales of Mellitus who predicted a solar eclipse on 28th May of BC 585 got this information from phoenician travellers. (page 170.)

'Goulai' is a term related to the Indian term "GOLAM"; The Prakrith term for this word is Kollam or Kōlam - GOLADRI or Mountain on the Globe is the Sanskrit equivalent of the Dravidian word "Kolātheri" which is a title conferred upon the king of the west coast (Kerala). Since ships were used by people who travelled round Kōlam (globe) they were called Kallam. They were made of wood hence called in the Tamil language "Marakkallam" - Those people who make Marakkalams were called "kallayi" a word still in vogue in the Srilanka of Calicut. Kallai was once a port where "Goulai" of "phoenicians" were at anchor before they set sail to distant areas. The nearby city of 'Beypore' still remains the seat of the descendants of the old Craftsmen who were excellent ship builders.

In the RgVeda there are many passages which describe the Aswins, who are phoenicians according to my view. A few are given below. (Ref. 3).

M.I.1.6. Sookta 5-2. The Aswins are both Devas. They have good chariots and are the best of charioteers ... (page 17).

Sookhā 11-7-9. He that knows the path of birds flying on the Sky; being of the ocean, knows also the path of sailing vessels.

Having taken the new and posseming progeny (to protect) he knows the 12 months as also the period that comes next to them. He knows the path of Vayu Who lies extended, lovely and mighty, And he knows those that dwell beyond.

Sookhā 7. 18-19. O Aswins, your Chariot, evenly yoked, does not perish. It takes the Aswins over the sea. You have installed one wheel of your car on the top of the indestructible. The other goes on the firmament.

Anuvakam 7 Sookhā 4.2 Three are the stout wheels of your chariot that is filled with honey-----

Three are the columns placed for support..

Sookhā 4-8- O- Aswins, Come thrice with the 7 mother rivers....

4-9- O Aswins, devoid of untruth, where are the three wheels of your tripod Car? Where are the three braggings and props? Where are the mighty mules to be harnessed?

Sookhā 3. 7. O Aswins harness your car and come along to convey our praises like to a ship that carries us over the sea.

Sookhā 4-2. O Aswins come hither in Your three footed and three pillared Car.----

4-6. O, lovely Aswins, bearers of riches, you brought abundance to Bhujas in your car.

5-3. Usha, the godess agitates the Cars, as usual, those which are harnessed at her coming, just as ships are sent out to sea by those who are desirous of making wealth.

Anuvaka 17 Contains Sookhās to Aswins by Rishi Kakshivan of the race of "Pajra." (Puru mitra's daughter) They carried the young bride away in their Car outstripping the rival army and gave her in marriage to Vimada. Turga sent out Bhujya to the sea as a dying man abandons his riches. Aswins bore him up in life, giving boat which flew through the firmament & kept above the water. They carried him for 8 nights & 8 days in 3 rapidly revolving Cars drawn by 6 horses & running on a hundred wheels along the Seashore and by the dry beach. Bhujya was brought home in a boat of 100 oars, over an endless ocean which was tossing with waves and with nothing to cling to. They gave 'white horse' to Aghaswa and to Pedu - (the horse gives him constant success)

bestowed boundless intelligence to Kakshivan & from the Cask-shaped hoof of your mighty steed filled a 100 pots with Soma. Abhi was extricated from a dark Cavern and the hot flames around him were extinguished by the prow of the Aswins. They applied unction to him. For the Risshy Gotamas Aswins dig a well. For Chyavana the aged Rishi they gave back his youth. Vandana was rescued by Aswins. Dadhyach a descendant of Atharvana was provided with a horse-head by the Aswins & from him the Aswins learnt the mystic science. Vadhrimati was given Hiranya-hasta. Kavi, the power to see; Vispala an iron leg, Rijraswa a pair of eyes; when Aswins went to the house of

Divodasa for the sake of Bharadwaja's,
their car carried creature and the bull and the porpoise were harnessed together. Jahnu, Jahusha, Prithusravas, Richatha's son Shara, Krishna's son Visvaka and his son Vishnapu were all indebted to Aswins because of his feats. Rebha who lay in a well for 10 nights & 9 days was rescued by them. Old Ghosha was provided with a husband by Aswins. Nrishad's deaf son could hear after their treatment. Vishpala was restored to Agasthya after her transplantation surgery.

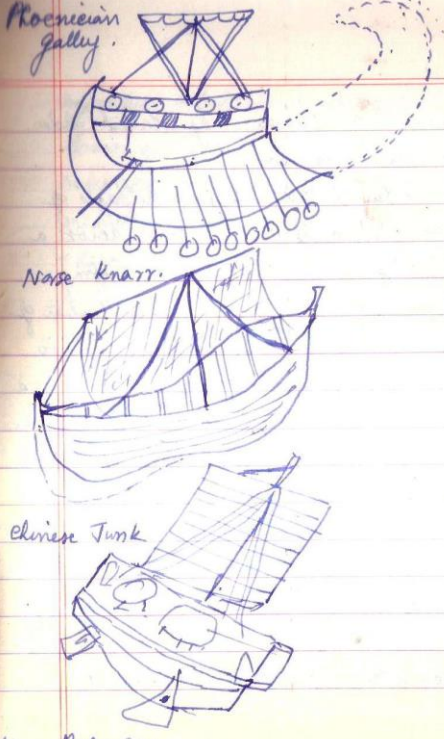
It was the Aswins who caused the barley to be sown by the plough for the sake of the learned Manu.

Sookta III. 1-2:- Most potent Aswins, May your car come to us - car that is drawn by Admirable horses, easy to travel and moving with the speed of the mind. It is surmounted by 3 columns, & runs as fast as the wind. Come hither, in your lovely car, which is three-cornered, which has 3 columns, and runs on 3 wheels. Fill our cows; Make our horses active; and O Aswins augment our virile progeny.

What I believe is the trisome of the phoenicians and the Trikatha of the Aswins are the same. That is Aswins and phoenicians are identical. Since the vedic Rishis connect the Aswins with many feats and since they were active participants in any sacrificial rites, we have to construe that Aswins were very familiar to Indians and most likely they were Indians themselves. If they were 'mlecchas' belonging to a foreign country they would not have been offered oblations in a sacrificial fire to invoke them.

There were 4 types of vessels according to historians, which were trying to master the seas in ancient times. The phoenician galley, the Norse Knarr, the chinese Junk and the relatively new Portuguese Caravel. Of these the junk and the knarr (called the sangha and the Nava by Indians) are made entirely of wood and the junk is devised to travel as many as 100 nautical miles in 24 hours and was in vogue at least from the 1st century AD since a drawing of it was seen in a Han's tomb of that period. Knarr is a solid dependable ship for long voyages on high seas. The ships and boats built on the Malabar coast belong to these 2 types, from its shape and structure. In the galleys of phoenicians which are warships that convoy the merchant fleet, Bronze and iron are used; some people think that this is against the view that phoenician galleys and Indian "kallam" are the same. What I intend to bring to the notice of the historians is the fact that it was the wooden merchant ships which were traditionally built by the phoenicians in prehistoric and protohistoric stone ages and

the convoy ships were a later addition when merchandise became fruitful and sea robberies became common. By that time man had invented brass and other metals and the warships might probably have been additionally supported by strong metals. Brass being very popular among ancient Indians, (you cannot find even a single ancestral family who do not cherish a small brass vessel or relic of their ancestral people, in Kerala) it was this metal which was used by the ship builders of Malabar to fortify their warships. The phoenician gally is actually exactly half of the body of the knarr with some additional fortifications, as shown by dotted lines in the diagram.



Ref: (x)

When I was skipping the pages of the Modern Review I came across a leading "Ancient Indian Shipping" It ran as follows: "The attention of the readers of the Modern Review is ancient Indian Shipping is drawn to a Brahmi Inscription & a diagram over a cave at Dawe Galai in the Jamankaduwa district in ceylon published by Mr. H.C.P. Bell ccs (Retired) late archeological Commissioner of ceylon, in the ceylon Antiquary and Library Register Vol VII part III (page 206 Plate XX Dawe Gala no: 1) I

Ref: 5.

reproduce what he writes:- "Above the brow of Cave no: 1 this 'Prati loma' or reversed writing record of 11 aksharas is inscribed in that older form of B.C" cave character" in which the Ra is wavy & the palatal Sa stroke bent over & drawn down level with the foot of the letter. Ke of Lena is the only letter not reversed from Right to left.

The Quaint nautical diagram (1 ft 10 ins by 1 ft 7 ins) carved to Right of the record depicts a barque, high of prow and stern with mast, yard, shrouds, and a pronged device at the mast-head. It seems to elucidate the epithet Bharata & to connect the Buddist eremite with the Continent of India.

Text

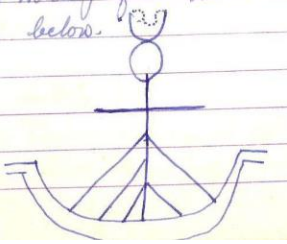
Ba ra ta Sa ga ra ki ta sa le ne.

Translation:

Cave of Sangha Raghita of Bharata (India)

Mr Bell adds in a note, "Barata: Not uncommon in cave inscriptions. Mr Parker translates "royal messenger": here the ship design may well imply that the monk came from India.

A tracing of the outline diagram is given below.



The 2 triangles kept upside down on the Phoenician galley, and the geometrical figures in this cave drawing (excluding the triangle, globe, the 'ka' of the ancient Brahmi script which is the symbol of the earth & the universe and the half moon & which represent chandravidya and shipbuilding together are to be studied in conjunction with ancient stargazing of the cave dwellers and the adoration of the Sri Chakra. Before attempting that indepth study, let us see the Brahmi script of the text and its translation.

first we have to construct the 'lipi' into Brahmi (for which I am using a Brahmi Inscription of Asoka at Lumbini

BA RA TA SA GA RA KI TA SA LE NE

Read from Right to left it is "Barata, Sagara, Kita Salene" or Baratta Saga, Rakitta, salene". But read in the opposite way it is "NELE SATAKIRAGASATARABA"

NERE SATA KIRABA SATA RABA

(L & R written alike)

∴ There are different meanings to this inscription.

① The 'Kita' or Solid which traverses the Indian ocean.

② Cave of the Sanga Rakshitta of Bharatta

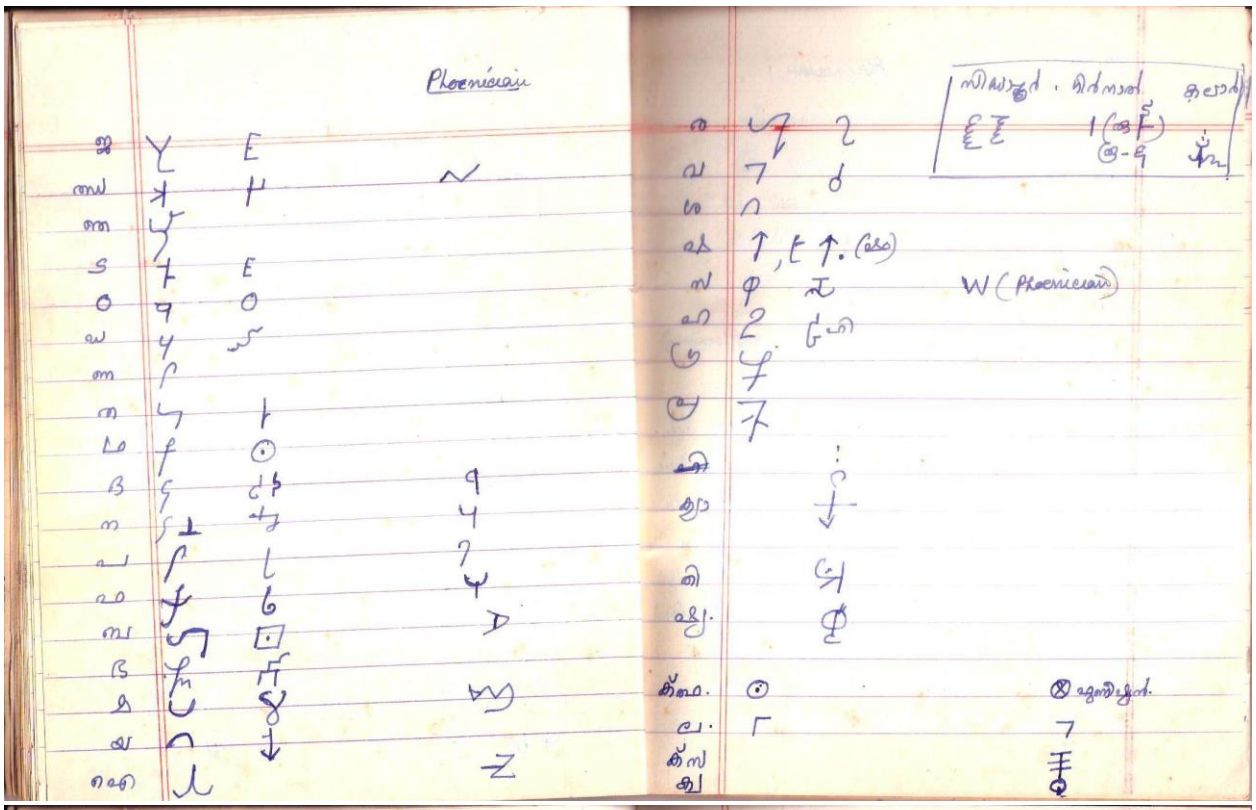
③ The Sathrapa who kills briefly

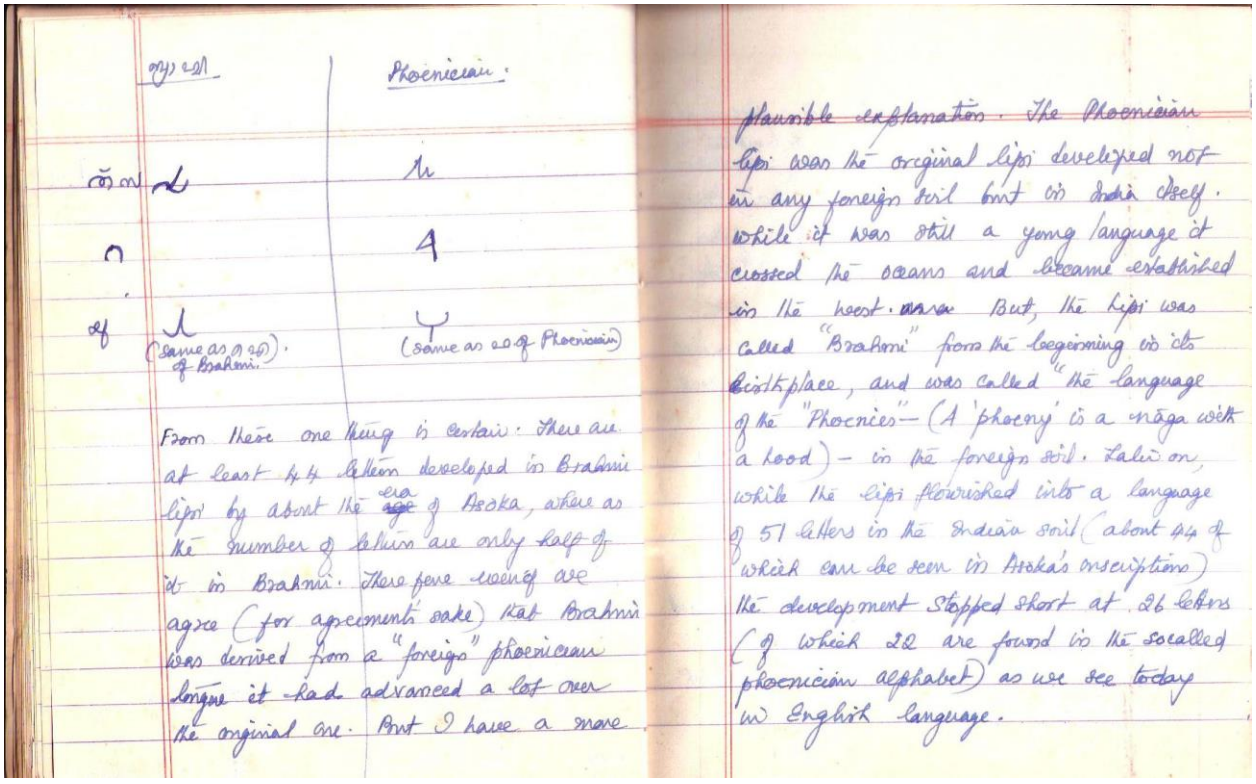
④ One hundred planets and 100 Zeroes is valid.

All these meanings are relevant to the message on the cave.

Brahmi and phoenician writings:-

Arc	Geometric	Kalsi	Maurya	Phoenician
An.	? +	?		+
20	? ⊥⊥ Σ	∴		∃
2	J	L		
20	γ	⊢		
80	⊣	Z		O
80	⊦	+		Y
20	L	~		
40	⊬	⋀		7
200	⊬	[		
200	⊦	⊲		
200	⊬ ⊬	⊬		#





From these one thing is certain: There are at least 44 letters developed in Brahmi lipi by about the era of Asoka, where as the number of letters are only half of it in Brahmi. These few words are agree (for agreement sake) that Brahmi was derived from a "foreign" phoenician langue it had advanced a lot over the original one. But I have a more plausible explanation. The Phoenician lipi was the original lipi developed not in any foreign soil but in India itself. while it was still a young language it crossed the oceans and became established in the host-area. But, the lipi was called "Brahmi" from the beginning in its birthplace, and was called "the language of the "Phoenies" – (A 'phoeny' is a naga with a hood) – in the foreign soil. Later on, while the lipi flourished into a language of 57 letters in the Indian soil (about 44 of which can be seen in Asoka's inscriptions) the development stopped short at 26 letters (of which 22 are found in the so-called phoenician alphabet) as we see today in English language.

The letters of the alphabet were pictographs. Each letter represented an idea or more than one. In ancient Sumeria "ti" (pronounce as Thai) means life as well as an arrow. The use of a picture to show an idea is called "Rebus". By this one can reduce the number of letters & signs in day to day use. For example a phoenician symbol 'Ψ' (pronounced Pha) stands for a Phoeni, & for a "phoenician". (A King of the Nāgas). If we carefully watch the "Pha" of the 'Brahmi' script we will find that the letter given in the Coronation inscription is a modified letter of the phoenician and that it is this letter which later developed into f of the English alphabet.

Another very important fact that I observed is that, the 1st English alphabet "A" is claimed to be derived from the word idea "arrow" A and is closely similar to the letter ϯ of Brahmi & ϯ of Phoenician ϯ of Brahmi also is claimed to be originating from the words "Astra" or "ambu" (both means an arrow. Astra also relates to a star.) But if the English alphabet has its origin in Greek language, since "ti" is the word for an arrow in Greek, why was that letter not called a 'T' instead of an A. Then I remembered that "Thai" in Tamil is the mouth of Dhanu or Sagittarius which resembles a man with bows and arrows. It is highly probable that this word meaning was transferred to the Greeks from a Tamil/Indian

people along with the pictograph and from there to English language.

The letter ε resembles ∃ of phoenicians and ⅂ of Brahmi and T.T. of Tamil. In Egyptian language there are no "swaras". Whereas in Brahmi we have signs and symbols for swaras, separate from the Vyanjanas.

The oldest nomadic cattle rearing tribes of India were known as the "Ay". If you add a line to ∪, as is the practice of Indian scripts to sound "ya" as "yaa" The "Pha" of Phoenician is actually "Mu" of Brahmi (as shown by Coronation script). This stands for Muni or ascetic and therefore the travelling Nāgas were called the Kings among Nagas. Ψ is also

the 'joke' and the yogadandu of a Rishi. yogadanda is not only a symbol carried by a Rishi, but is also the 'yugadanda' or axis of the 'time'. Since the travellers were Stargazers and knew asterisms and the yugas & kalpas, this symbol was used to denote Greek scholars. The symbol ⅄ is actually an inverted Y showing that "Ay" of Brahmi script of the same as Phoenicians.

It is believed that the Pictograph used by Egyptians about 6000 years ago was borrowed by the semitic tribes of Palestine and this Hebrew script was the link between Egyptian pictograph and Greek alphabet. Hebrew also has 22 letters, but no swaras almost like Phoenician writing. The word "Mayim" seen

Semetic pictographs deserves mention. In Semitic languages Mayim means Water. In Indian languages it means mother. It is written as a curved line, denoting water (〰). The first letters of mother & water still resembles this picture, in the English alphabet. water and matter are inseparable as it is from water the fifth element (earth or Prithvi) originates. This pictograph is seen in Egyptian & Phoenician writings. European Historians are of opinion that phoenicians got it from the semites and from them it was transfered to Greeks. There is no doubt about the phoenician origin of the word. But one the Question is on the identity of the phoenicians Themselves.

A Clue again is the letters □ ⊙ and + of Brahmi (Ba, Tha, Ka). The Hindus identified ○ as a Symbol of eternity, the celestial Nāga swallowing its own tail. It is not empty but full of energy in a concentrated form. It is called ~~empty~~ a "void" because it is devoid of directions, space, time etc and it cannot be reduced or added, and cannot be multiplied or divided. It is "Brahma". This is represented by the Ukthā — The one letter which is offered in Sacrific — represented by ⊙ — The Pranava. When it represents the matter alone it is the Brahmanda represented by the letter Ba □.; Brahma with prakrithi is ⊕. The one letter "Om" represented by ⊙ later became "O" of the English language.

This occured through Ethiopian & Pelasgian languages. Phonecian joins ○, + and ⊙ and writes ⊕ and pronounce it as "Tha", the last word of ukthā.

In the Rgveda there is a story in which the ladle is divided into 4 by the Ribhus. That is, this division of the letter as well as the globe was done during or before the Vedic period. It is the travelling nomadic 'Ays' or phoenicians who divided the globe into 4 directions. The cave surrounded by "Panis" from which Indra redeemed the Cows (the rays) is represented by the 'Ka' of

Cosmic Space vibrating with energy. It is 'Kha kara' in Sidhanthā siromani of Bhaskara - The eternal naga swallowing its own tail. The "Om Ekam" of the "Ay" is the same as "Omega" of the greeks. The 3 letters +, ⊥, and ⊎ (Ka, Sa, tha) of Brahmi written together ⊻ is Kastha (difficult) and Sakthā (one who can bear that difficu This was written by phoenicians as ⊻ and is the prototype of the cross. It actually represents the bamboo pole erected dur a sacrifice. It is believed that at the end of each day each layer breaks and 7 days (one week) all the sins will be removed from the sacrificer. The Bagavad Starts with recitation of such a s

The modified Ka क (Hindi) ക (Malayalam) க (Tamil) etc show the central cave or axis around which is a figure of '8' representing the twin nāgas or Aswins. Etruscan Pelasgian languages use this symbol and pronounce it as "Pha" which again shows that nāgas or snakes were called "Phoenics" in the west also. In Hindi, the letter फ (Fa) has an almost figure of Eight pattern.

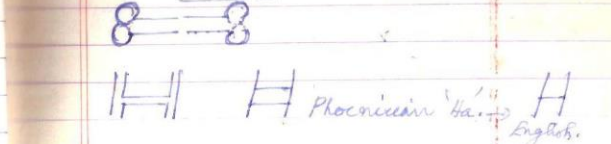
The 𐤐 of Phoenicians means a nāga. The 𐤀 of chinese script means a "man".

There is no "Ha" in Tamil pronunciation. "Aham" is pronounced as "Akam" (Aham = I. Akam = Internal)

Half of a snake ∩ from one side and another ½ from the other side ∩ make a ന in malayalam.

ന H is devised like this.

Brahmi.



If I want to write 'Aham Brahma', I can just write two squares like this ⊟ - a modified figure of '8' and an H. Pelasgians and Kaldayans write "Ha" like this. Kaldayan used this symbol of Brahma instead of 'O'.

Etruscans pronounce it as Fasa Fs. A Phany and a Sarpa - interlwined !!

Phoenics are nāgas - In Egypt Fa is written as a snake picture. It also shows

a wavy movement from which the "Mayim" was devised. The Concept of a nāga-matha arising from water is age old as human civilization itself.

The twins - Aswins - who are alike and who face on opposite directions as a Janus and who travel in a ship over air and water are called Phoenicians by the western world. They sit like ✕ this, as 2 arrows face to face - forming a "ka" and an asterism. The 1st letter of Jalam (water) ജ, and Nīrum (water) നീ are used by Egyptians also. The Ba of Brahmi 𑀩 is the Pa of Egyptian. Half of 𑀩 is the Pa of Greece, Kaldaya, Pelasgia and Etruscans → ⌈. The Pa of Phoenician & Brahmi are 2 hoods of snakes in opposite directions. ℵ which is the symbol for the nodes - Rahu & Kethu in astronomy. The Etruscan Pelasgian "Pa" inverted is the Pa of Tamilian ⌊.

If you write "Bampu" in Brahmi script, it is read as "Pampu" in Egyptian Script. On the other hand Phoeni or Pampu is actually a code word for one who is aware of the Brahmans, one who is learned and twice-born. & hence a "Brahmana". That is why a Jain is a Naga & a Buddha is also a Naga. Naga symbol stands for wisdom and absolute knowledge. The Indians claim that their ancestors are Nagas. Especially, the historians agree unanimously that the South Indian tribes were Nagas before they spread out into Chera, Chola dynasties in the beginning of the Christian Era. Madame Blavatsky is therefore right when she writes "Nagas are described by the orientalists as a mysterious people whose landmarks are found abundantly in India to this day (vol. 4 · 69-70).

After reading so much if we look back at the 4 different meanings given to the Srilankan cave inscriptions, the fact that the people who crossed the Indian ocean to build up a "Sangha" were actually the descendants of Phoenicians of the South India will be crystal clear. The 1st meaning shows their ship building and travelling habits, The second show that they belong to the Bharatha race, are cave dwellers

and believe in Ahimsa and Raksha of the Sangha. The 3rd shows that they are capable of killing the enemy just like a serpent and when in this way they have been "Kshatriyas" or Sathraps, and the last show that they believed in the origin of the universe from the Cosmic energy or Cosmic water and therefore they were worshippers of the Sun as Sooriya Narayana.

Ref. page 93-94 2.

[Among the old Semitic languages, there are two types—one is the Northern Canaan language and the other the Southern Arabian languages.

In the Canaan region several Semitic

~~inscriptions have been discovered~~. About 20 inscriptions are the old cypriotic ones, used in Egypt during Hyksos period. Other north Canaan Semitic languages related to Phoenician include ① Ras Shamra (extinct) ② The half pictorial inscriptions of about 10 pieces belonging to the first Phoenician book "Byblos", and seen in the tomb of King Akhiram of BC 1300-1000; The writ of Arwas in cyprus - BC - 900.
③ Moab, Ammon and Edam languages.
④ Old Byblia (Hebrew) - BC 700-1000.
⑤ Aramaic - The language of the wandering tribes. BC - 1400]

The pictographs were used not only for communication of ideas but also for ornamental decoration and paintings by

The Phoenician script with 22 letters from which the later western scripts originated is mentioned above. But the phoenicians were aware of other letters as well which they did not communicate to outsiders in keeping with the Indian practice. An evidence for this is the alphabet in the phoenician colonies in the coastal region which consists of 44 letters.

Some letters with similarity to Phoenician letters from western languages:- (Page 111 Ref. 2)

Letter.		Pronunciation
	(Lydia, Etruscan)	'Fa'
	Greece.	Psa.
	Arcadians	Psa.
	Etruscan.	ka
	"	Ksa
I	(Etruscan).	Ay, Ja, Yoo

(In Lydian E or He instead of I)

Etruscan Letters } In latin these
Φ ϕ Ψ of Greece. } lacking in letters
but Φ, ϕ, Ψ etc are 100, 1000, & 50 in Latin.

the phoenicians. This is the practice seen in Indian culture also.

In India a gap of 1000 years exist between the Harappan and Mohenjodaro pictographs and the Brahmi inscriptions of Asoka's era. Historians are unable to unearth the reason for this long silence. The possible explanation is that, people but it is possible that the Brahmi originated over these years by a slow modifying process - probably from the simple 'Lekhal' lipi. In china also a simultaneous development of ideograms occured. Ideograms are especially suited for a language which has many meanings to a single word.

Indian language with many meanings to one word therefore benefitted by the ideograms used by the learned Nag

In China a square □ is pronounced as Fang. If this square is written after the letter "Tu" - The pronunciation is still Fang, but the meaning is a "place".

Another Letter system in China is the "Six line lettering". Draw 6 parallel lines. with these 6 lines you can create 64 letters. This is almost similar to the 64 'kala's' of Indians. The information is given in a book on magic called I ching. The letters in this show a fundamental idea.

Sanchunni Athon :-

The oldest historian is Sanchunni Athon. That is a familiar name for a keralite. Santhunni, Sankunny, chanthunni etc are common names one came across in kerala even now. Therefore the name of Sanchunni for a phoenician historian speaks volumes for itself.

The surname Athon is more interesting. If we look into the early history of south India we will find many monarchs from the chera dynasty possessing the surname of Athon.

~~Some examples~~:

Athon is literally the first born of 'Adam'- In Indian setting, the first born is the Sun. One of the oldest names for the sun in Tamil being Athavan or Athon. The most prominent historical figure taking part in the coronation function of the Cheraman perumal is the Brahmin chief of Athavanad. These living relics of an old cult still in vogue in kerala shows that the earliest historians of the phoenicians must have been a Tamil speaking person hailing from the erstwhile

Chera ~~Soil~~.

The Punic religion of ~~Phoenicians~~ is considered to be the religion formed by Sanchunni Athon. The information about this religion is first obtained from the Greek translation of Byblos by Philon.

Just like the south Indians, phoenicians also worship stones, trees and bamboos. The divine sons called Baalim and Baalath by phoenicians have their counterparts in south India & Sanskrit

Bal-	Baalim-	Baalath
Pal	Palim.	Palath.
Palai	Palaayim-	Baladh
Sanskrit Bala.	Bali.	Baladevan.

(Balaki, the son of Balaka mentioned in Brihadaranyaka (cha. 2. part 1. Shloka-

Palai is a hot desert-like area accor to Tamil. The spirit of this area contro thunderstorms, air currents and lightn In phoenician religion Bal is the God of storms and lightening. His wi is Astharte, the Goddess of the ocean called "Kadalamma" by Indian fishermen. Astharte has a son, 'Adonai one who takes births and death again & again. Adonais represents man. (The son of Parvathy - Murukan ~~or~~ or Ayyan There are other spirits equivalent to Adonais in their property and who a the children of Astarte :-

① The water in wells & in the centre of the earth - called Alim Bal

② Harvests and fruits - called Mode

These are exact copies of Homais and worshipped in human form. The Goddess of Corn is Dagon and her abode is seashore. Melkart is the God of the town of Tyre. He is considered as the sun and the God of ocean. (various of Indians) Dagon, Reseph (Rishab of India) and Melkart later blended into the Greek Apollo.

Sidon worshipped "Esmon" who became the later Aesculapius. This is important since "Ejman" is a Sacrifice in the master or chief in Kerala.

The priests of Ugarit, Phoenicians Carthagians and Jewish priests all call themselves as "Kohani". This is in close resemblance to "Kon" or the leader or ruler of Chera kingdom.

Phoenicians had a pillar installed in an open space. Only later did this develop into a Vegiaka. This was so in Sangam period also. Chilappathikaram describes an open space with a pillar installed. In Bharatha's Natyasastra (BC 600) the installation of the pillar or Jarjhara is described. ✱ The idea that a man's doings of this birth will determine his life after death was present among the phoenicians just like the Indians. There was a type of prostitution done by aristocratic ladies who were devoted to Astarte. This puritan prostitution is comparable to our Devadasi system. The aristocratic ladies who were

✱ The yoopa is a sacrifice and the dwaja and part of temples represents this even today

It seems that many ladies preferred prostitution to service Astarte had to remove their hair, just as we do at Palani. If a young woman doesnot want to part with her tresses, she can commit prostitution for one night. The idea was a lady was allowed to choose between asceticism and prostitution.

The story of Madhavi and Manimekhalai in Tamilakam gives us living examples of this system. Manimekhaladevi is Astarte of Phoenicians. She is the kula paradevatha of the Vanijas or merchant classes who leave their country in merchant ships. She is the "Maruth" of the Vedas, coming on a "deer" which speeds like wind. It is the wind which gives Nada &

Brama to earth. The yogis and saints of Africa also believes this. They say whatever they want to tell God, to the wind. This is still followed at Guruvayoor temple when the God is the spirit of wind. Lavoisier condemned the belief of South Indians (Malabar especially) that air and wind are gods. (Vol. I. Page 109. Secret Doctrine) Lavoisier was a missionary in Cochin. Blavatsky observes that in Luke Jesus 'arose' and rebuked the wind and the raging of water and they ceased & there was a Calm".

A similar action was attributed to the Maruts and to the Aswins during vedic times and to Manimekhaladevi during the Sangam age. Even now it is a

Living religions in India. Devi Kanyakumari represent the female principle and the Lord of Guruvayanpuram the male principle and the female principle is considered as the sister of the male principle, true to the matrilineal tradition of India.

El or Aila was another deity worshipped by Phoenicians. His consort is Ashrah (The Asara of Indians). The El had a successor called Kham pronounced as 'Ham' in many semitic tongues at present. Ham is the male counterpart of a human incarnation — a God-King. His wife is Janit. All the human race are their children.

The origin of universe of the Phoenicians resembles that of the Samkhya.

There was total chaos in the form of a 'root cause' (The moola prakrithi) which existed with an eternal soul (Brahm). Their yoga (union) lead to the formation of Mode (Brahmanda) in the shape of an egg. This split into 2 — The sky & the earth. The Sky gave birth to stars, world, clouds and rain. The earth gave birth to Danava Gods, demons and men. Men created work. From their work generated religion and worship. This family tree is drawn like this.

Chaos + Eternal soul.

↓

Mode. (Eggshape).

Sky. | Earth.

Stars | Wind | Cloud | Rain.

Gods. | Man | demon.

↓

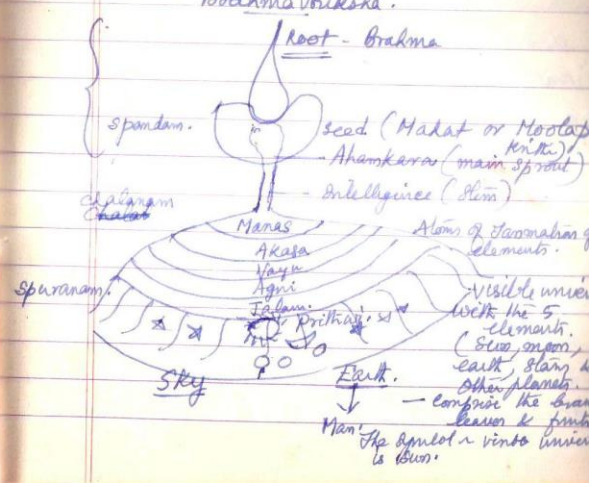
work.

Religion | worship.

The biblical genesis of the 2 firmaments is equivalent to this.

The genesis of Indian thought and the universe according to Samkhya philosophy is shown below for comparison.

Brahma Vriksha.



The temple of phoenicians

The Yoopa or dwaja of Indians is the pillar of phoenicians, probably derived from the habit of erecting a totem pole prevalent among Adivasis.

The altar of the phoenicians also stands in the open space - just like the Bali Kkallu of Indians. The term 'Bali' again was prevalent among both phoenicians and Indians. The model of the hgarikh with a corridor and the sanctum sanctorum resembles that of Indian temples (Edanazhi and Garbagriha) more than that of Mycenaian Greece. The materials used for construction of the temples included stone and the utensils were made of brass. Even today the Kerala kadukkas is to use bronze utensils for temple use.

The mercuric plating for mirrors was done by tin called karatheeram or Kastkiram (Sanskrit) - this Kashtkiram was the word used by phoenicians to denote tin. A man who works on tin or one who is a tinsmith was also called a "kallai". Probably the placename "Kallai" at Calicut is related to this occupation as well as the occupation of shipbuilding industry since in both, bronze with tinplating is done.

According to Book of kings (Hebrew phoenicians were expert in gold ornament making. According to Pliny (xxxvi. 65 Page 149 Ref. 2) this discovery of the phoenicians was accidental. When they

~~heating the sand on the seashore with~~, they got transparent crystals and this later lead to intricate design making industry.

It was the job of phoenician ladies to do the agriculture, painting & drawing and pot making from sand derived from riverbeds. Even now it is so among the Jadavaris of Andaman Nicobar Islands. In India also this was the case. So this accidental discovery also belongs to phoenician ladies. The first "ornament maker" "pot maker" "cloth maker" and agriculturist must have been a lady. Because it was she who fed the household, decorated her person & the household at the dawn of civilization.

The mural paintings of phoenicians and the blue & orange coloured plants pigments in their coloured cloths etc have been well studied. They used Murex - a type of Mollusc - for brown colour. Cocus ilicis - an insect - for red colour and lotus roots for yellow.

II

Mathematics and Magic:

In ancient china there were 9 with "Ling" or zero. Ling resembles "Linga" of India. There are 2 meanings for Ling.

(1) A raindrop which is attached to another object (for eg: a lotus leaf)

(2) Kalu on it was used as "Remainder" Only From AD 15th century onward Ling was known as zero.

How does such a meaning come to Zero? The meaning become evident when we trace it to the mother country. In India Brahma or eternity is the sat chit Ananda which is "Moksha" from the Nine dwaras or rooms of the universe; and it is described as being not tarnished by the world objects even though it exists with Prakriti. The Bindi is to that of a drop of water on a leaf. The raindrop on a lotus leaf has the shape of a zero & the property of Brahm ∴ the Indians gave taught the Chinese that 'Ling' is a raindrop that is not attached to another object.

The Brahma is "Seska" (one who remains even after the resolution of the universe) or Ananta who is endless and beginningless. Therefore he is taught to be the "remainder", the Ananta Nag or Seska — The omega of the Greek.

The numerals first originated from people who used ropes for measurement. According to some this people were the Rope-Stretchers of Egypt. But it could very well have been the people who measured the sacrificial altars with ropes or threads using well known standards laid by the texts Sulpa Soothra. (This means measurement by thread).

(1) Rope stretchers of Egypt

(10)^6 = million

means eternity, vastness. (omega).

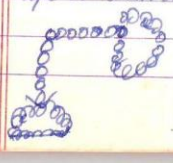
Sulbasoothra of India

The Vardhana Baku of Indians — The seer who has known Brahma, or the one without an end or beginning — One who has measured the universe. Vishnu who lies on his Seska Thalpa. The asterisms of Visakham, Thiruvathirai, Kettai, Poorva & Uthra Ashadam. The Kaala Bhaga-Theppa Thakkolam, Golayanthiram, The yanthra in the form of human being — See Page 317-319 of Kq. 7. The earliest of such a figure seen in Edakkal Cave — (The human figure).

(2) 1 — A piece of rope

(10) 10 — A piece of rope in the shape of horse shoe

(4) 100 — A bundle of rope. Later it became ✕ and 50 = ⇒

⑤ 1000.	first written as a lotus flower. Later a figure which is the symbol of the lotus plant and with a meaning of "a cord" of rope - This is pronounced as "kha" To denote possibly an origin from India since kha is the first letter of "Khayas" - the name for a rope in Ancient India" 	The 'Padmam' and Brahma who originated from it. The 2 hemispheres (of brain and of universe) connected by Cord. Kha - is the sign of Brahma. (See Brahmi Lipi)
⑥ 10000	A bowed finger.	a beak - a duka thunda. A kaku? or - ka ? or what? - The spirit of enquiry and discovery The pen of the learned
⑦ 100000	A stylised lotus	A leaf or Ela. from which Lakkanam or Lakshna Shastra of literature originated.
⑧ (10)	Symbol for "Sun." Egyptian in Egypt Pronunciation - 'Rā' (for Rama)	The "khakara" of Bhaskaracharya. [The "knower" and the known - The cord a Bahu & the Kakara become "one".]

⑨ = Symbol of "u" is equal to in maha matra Egypt	A roll of papyrus in	A roll of palm leaves bound by a thread in Kerala. (Knowledge). knower, Knowledge, known are equal. I can write it " " in words you can see the universe the man who knows it, his knowledge and his knowledge being imparted as the 'Om' (ॐ) - All this indicate that the Egyptian hieroglyphics can be traced to its Indian origin.

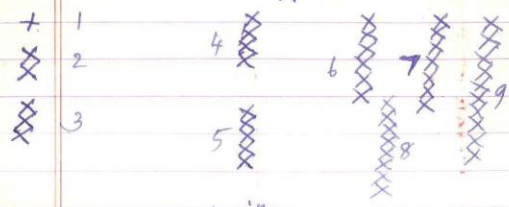
Vishnu in Astronomy:- (The Rishi with upturned Arms and a serpent above and around him.)

The astronomical instrument mentioned in Varaha Mihira's Panchasiddhantika :- (Page 319-3172 Sl. 27. Ch.)

The human figure in Edakkal cave at wynad :

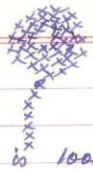
Probable origin of some of the Egyptian numerals:-

'Ka' in Brahmi is + which shows a single knot of a thread. If you make 2 knots it is 2. and so on.



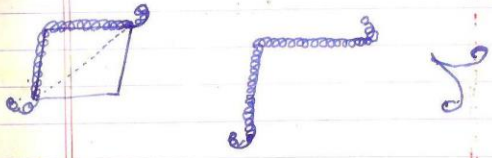
For 10, the thread with 10 knots are made into a curve.

100 knots are curved in such a way to form ~~the petals of a lotus,~~ a Question mark.



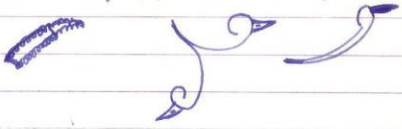
100 × 100 is 1000. Either make 1000 knots and keep it in the form of a lotus; or 100 horizontal and 100 vertical in a curved manner.

1000.



Denote the birth of consciousness or spirit of enquiry in the brain of the first principle.

∴ when one more zero is added to it the question "ka" is reborn. Kā is Prajapathi.- asking who, what and where & his pointing finger is searching for his other half.

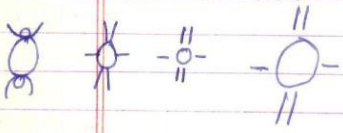


It also represents the 'Hamsa' in search of truth. The "Suka thunda" or the parrot's beak is search of food and nuts to crack. It is the seers Quill or pen in the hands of a poet or sage. The crude instrument in the hands of a cave dweller to record his thoughts on the wall of the dark caves for posterity.

Then comes the leaf "Ela" in Malayalam & Tamil from which Elakkanam, Elakkam (Elakk) are born. Elakkanam is a term related to grammer. The 'stylized tadpole' as Dr. calls it is not a tadpole at all but one who is a "Rishi kavi" the knower. The Rishaba // 'Ri' is written as ऋ in Indian languages. The one who raise his hands above his head into eternity is born in $(10)^6$.

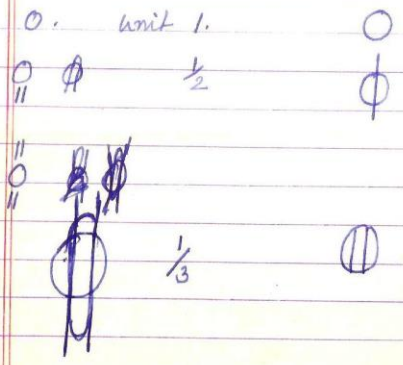
In $(10)^7$ we find the figure in the form of a sun. The Rishi has became an eternal Rama or a Star in the lap of eternity

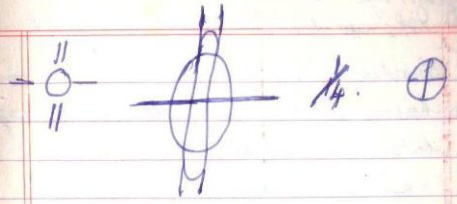
or the 'ka'karam itself from innumerable stars are born.



The fractions in hieroglyphics

0. unit 1.





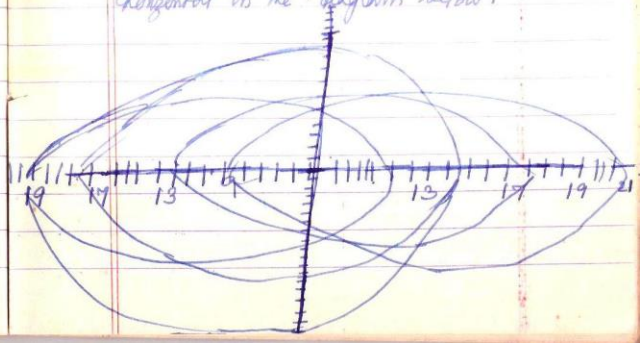
How a unit is formed from a unit without reducing or adding anything to the unit is shown. A 'ka'karam is born from a kākaram. A "Poornam" from "Poornam". This again is the division of the Egg of universe into 8 regions, origin of man as the prototype of the "original" as described by the Phoenician, Indian and also the Hebrew religions.

20000 years ago the Ishango people used bone tool handles on which were drawn some lines - These were considered magical but were actually mathematical. When I read about it in the Crest of the Peacock I was interested. Because I knew some magical and mathematical devices used in India so well.

On a bone tool handle there were 60 lines in the first row arranged in groups of 9, 19, 21, 11;
60 lines in the 2nd row arranged in groups of 19, 17, 13, 11.
48 lines in the 3rd row arranged in groups of 7, 5, 5, 10, 8, 4, 6, 3.

19 & 11 are common factors in 1st & 2nd rows - (19 + 11 = 30) which is the number of degrees in a sign. The remaining numbers are 9, 21; 17 & 13 which also make up 30 each.

The 1st 4 figures of the last row (7+5+5+10 = 27) and the last 4 figures (8+4+6+3) of the last row are represented as vertical and the 1st 2 rows are represented as horizontal in the diagram below.



Verify.

19 × 17.

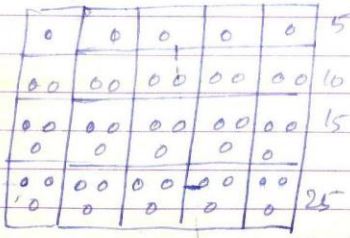
He first takes out one each from each of the 20 bags. Now he has 19 × 20.
From this 3 bags are removed and from them 2 each of cowries removed.
Now he has; 17 × 3 and
19 × 16.
He had already removed 6 cowries.
He puts 3 each into 2 bags containing 17 cowries making up 20 cowries in them.
∴ He has,

	Cowries removed.
20 × 2 bags.	40
17 × 1 bag.	17
19 × 17 bag.	

20 × 20 = 400.
19 × 20 = 380 — Removed 20.
19 × 16.
17 × 3 — removed 6 ∴

Formation of a "ka" kāram and the 2 arrows facing each other - the two fishes (Pisces) facing each other.

Here is an Inca Abacus for recording numbers given by Dr. George Gerarghese. This is the method used by



55

the Cowri-Counters of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. For Incas also Cowri shell counting is known - For them,
4 × 5 = 20 is an Ogun -
10 × 20 = 200 - is an Igba.
To count 525 Cowries, they remove 2 piles of Igbas (already counted) and 4 piles of Ogun. To this they add Aarun (5) Cowries.

An almost similar system is used for counting Varahans in the treasury of a king or the Cowries in a Pyatsaga a mathematical method.

Suppose there are 20 Cowrie bags containing 20 each of Cowries. If the mathematician wants to calculate

Temple customs:-

In Egyptian temples there was a Scribe. The equivalent of a "Ganaka" or Lipikar in Indian temples:-

The cook in the Egyptian temple is called a "web" and in an Indian temple he is the "Vaep". A web or voop in Egyptian language mean a 'pure' or high priest who smells the flowers, meat etc and see that they are pure and unpoisonous before giving that to the king. If we refer Arthasastra we will find that such a chief cook was employed in the palaces of Mauryan kings. Even during Ramayana & Mahabharata this custom prevailed. The cook and the vaidya combined into a highly paid official will be seen in his personnel. In Susruta Samhita the function of seeing whether the food & prasadha are poisonous or not was that of a 'doctor' or Vaidya and the process was a scientific one.

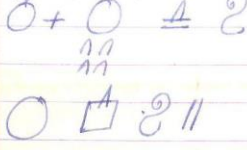
There was a caste priest with magical powers and having great knowledge of Sculptures and music in all temples. He enjoyed a higher rank than the web in the temples. The "Otkuvar" of Sangha literature, the "Otkannar" and the Ramayanas and Mahabharatas all belong to this group.

The Scribes had a thorough knowledge of lunar movements. They observed full moons & new moons for a long period and only then did they formulate their theories. They designated the 12 Signs of the Zodiac.

The oldest and popular way of solving lunar equation by false assumption before the emergence of symbolic algebra was known to the Scribes of India and Egypt alike.

If a unit and its Quarter make 15 what is the unit?

Egyptian way:-



Suppose the unit has 4 Quarters.

Then we have $O = 4$

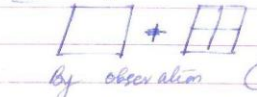
$O + \frac{1}{4}$ of $O = 15$

since $4 + 1 = 5$

The unit is not a square with 4 Quarters but 3 Shed Squares (A dodecahedron) only then we will get

$12 + 3 = 15$.

Since this pertains to Sridya or Srichakra & its calculation, we will have to bear in mind that here the unit is a celestial body, here, the moon which becomes full in every 15 days. It is to be considered not as a globe but as a square. Quarter in a Indian way.



By observation $\bigcirc = \square = 15$.

But by calculation it is $\square + \#\# = 5$.

Dwadeshi (12) + Thrithiya = 15.

Therefore the zodiac can never be a square. It has to be a dodecahedron.

Chandra Sekhara is given in detail in

(B) is a facadic and b is a step. So all languages with similar words, the are both the step must be the same 'sep', is primitive when compared to ved. *

Pancharaikhantika (page)

The western Island of Scotland is marked as LOCHAI RIDH MHIC FHIONNLA IDH DHUIBH. Strabo (Guinness book 1986. page 84) - This I think is a clue to the origin of phoenicians. What does this language mean? In Indian symbols it means the island (DHUIBH in ancient Indian languages) of the Rokāyaths (people who travel in the world) who are Rhythmic or periodic visitors and who are PHIONS (Dear ones and Nāga or "phoenis") and bestowers of Nalam or good will.

The terms Bible and Biblos bear close resemblance. Biblos was the 1st book of the phoenicians. The meaning attributed to Biblos was " one that is written in a papyrus"

Bible ← Biblos.
↑ Baiblose.
↑ PAI PILOSE
↑ PAI PIROSE
↑ PAI PYRUS
↑ PAPYRUS.

A slow movement from stops to precatives and from R to L (known as Kalayaravakedam in Malayalam grammer) can be seen here. The practice of writing in a 'Pai' or "Pai" of ~~pay~~ leaf in South India has lead to use of papyrus. Even now in shops one can see people buying a pai of paper (not sheets of paper) because of this old custom.

Japamani

Have you ever heard of an "animated stone"? Both pagan and Biblical references show stones that walked, spoke, delivered oracles and even sang. The christ-rock, the christ-stone, and the spiritual rock that followed Israel are some Biblical examples. Worshipping stones and stone deities is identical.

Blavatsky urges the reader to the Academic Res inscriptions, to study the properties of flints and pebbles. They have magic and psychic powers. In this poem attributed to Orpheus the stones are divided into 2 types. ophites or serpent stones. and Aerites or star-stones (Ref. I. 361-362)

The ophites is a shaggy, hard, heavy, black and has the gift of speech. When one prepares to cast it away, it produces a sound similar to the cry of a child. Helenus foretold the ruin of Troy, using such a stone. In India snake stones are still worshipped and used for making idols and statues. Some of the stone pillars singing the seven musical notes seen in Indian temples is due to this property. In Halebidu (at Karnataka) we can find a statue of Ajeya with a stone bow which emits a sound if you touch on the string.

Sanchuniathon calls here "Bethyles" animated stones. Eusebius, the famous Greek physician always carried his ophites in his bosom and received oracles from it. It is a small variety snake resembling a two whistling.

The "clacha-brath" of celts, (The destiny destiny or judgement stone), the drowning stone or the stone of the ordeal or oracle stone, the moving or animated stone of Pharaoh, the trembling stone of Emath etc all have magical powers. Such stones were found in British Isles, France, Spain, Italy, Russia, Germany and in America. Pliny speaks of several such stones in Asia.

Messrs Richardson and Barth were amazed to find in the Desert of Sahara some hillocks and raised stones which they had seen in Asia, Circassia, Etruria and the north of Europe. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, B.C.S of Allahabad, the distinguished

The stones were universally used by pre-historic men for prophecy and magic and for calculations alike. E. Biot, a member of the Institute of France published in the Antiquities de France (Vol IX) an article showing the Chāthan parambu (The field of death, or ancient burial ground in Malabar) to be identical in situation with the old tombs of Carnac.

Chathanparambu is near Feroke Calicut. This was excavated and the burial ground and the prehistoric caves explored. Many Japamanies made of Agate stones were recovered from this site. Another prehistoric site at Mangad near Kollam also showed several Japamanies. The Japamanies or worshipping stones of Agate must be a later innovation of the black stones [This represent the "Aksha" mala of the Devi.] which later became the 'Rudraksha'. This practice is still a living practice in Kerala. Even now (since the stones are not available) similar amulets called 'koochu mani' are tied to the hands or waist or neck of infants so that they will not have any diseases. The koochumani has linear and circular markings as its body.

Markings on the Japamani:-

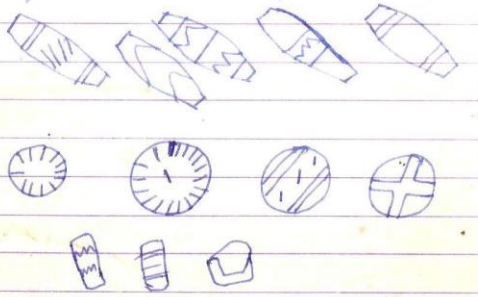
The Etched Carnelian beads excavated from the Mangadu (Kollam District) leads the Director of Archaeology Kerala to think that the early inhabitants of Kerala would have come from the west across the sea. But, there is nothing to suggest such

possibly at this excavation site.

The 10 plain beads and 20 etched beads were of 8 shapes –

long Barrell circular
elliptical circular.
circular tubular.

The long barrel circular beads had double zigzag lines enclosed within marginal lines. The designs on some of the



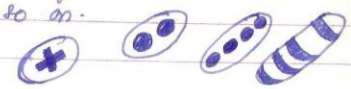
beads resembled ~~a~~ the ~~Egyptian~~ Zodiacal sign with 12 lines and a phoenician/Arabic "Ka" kāra or cross.

The fact that similar beads are seen at the feet of Gomateswara at Śrāvana Bala Gola (note the Phoenecian resemblance already pointed out in Bala and Gola) and in the hands of many statues in Halebedu shows that they are of Indian origin and is related to the serpent cult. In India, the phoenician religion is still alive. – This itself is evidence to the fact India is the birth-place of Phoenicians. Even myself as an infant wore the long barrel tubular beads called Koochumanis with white zigzag and marginal lines on it. The Nayars of South

being the direct descendants of Negros must have been the "phoenicians" ancestor or vice versa.

In this connection we have to remember that at Le Mas-d'Azil (16 miles north-west of Foix) several thousand painted pebbles were discovered from a cave. They date from around 12000 years ago, the period of transition between the old stone age and the new stone age. (Ref. The Lost mysteries of the World-A Readers Digest, publication – page 303.) But the Indian archaeologists believe that their culture is an infant to ~~front~~ of the Greek culture and attribute it to Post-Buddist or post-Greek era ~~which~~ ~~is~~ ~~of~~

The pebbles of Le Mas-d'Azil are oval shaped ~~are~~ ringed by a line of paint and decorated on one side with an abstract sign – a cross, a circle, a stripe and so on.



Some of the signs call to mind characteristics of Aegean, phoenician and cypriot writing while others resemble signs that can be seen on some of the earliest cave paintings which dates back almost 20000 years" – says the Reader's digest publication.

This "pebble-writing" resembles the "Jaya manies" or counting beads of the Indian sages. Counting one for a single stone may have progressed through counting a single stone with a definite number of designs. This probably

started from the practice of Cowry shell counting. These must have been used as coins, as pieces of a game of counting and were considered as stones endowed with a magical power, since this represented "knowledge" of a superior kind possessed only by the initiates and the sages. The French prehistorian Edouard piette, who discovered them at the end of the last century, believed that they were some form of primitive writing.

Since Indians who believe in "Sakti" cult see wealth, knowledge and power (Lakshmi, Saraswathi, Durga) embodied in "one" figure, are the devisors of Mathematics with magical property, their figurines have also different uses and attributes in the fields of knowledge, ph and money-making and psychical powers of healing. They call the 'bead' as "Muth" South Indian Languages (also called "mani 'Muthu' or 'mani' is incorporated into the names of the godden of ocean "Manimekala of South Indian and "Mot" of Phoenician It was the South Indian sea shores which were famous for cultivation of different types of "pearls" or "muthu". I think the word Mot for sea-goddess by the phoenicians must be reconsidered in the light of such knowledge an the fact that the phoenicians were the South Indian sailors accepted.

There is a fresco uncovered in a house at Akrotiri, the ancient city buried under volcanic debris on Santorini in 1967 and published in the Last mysteries of the world. (passey) The fresco shows ships on an expedition to North Africa by an unknown people whom the author thinks to be atlanteans.

There are some points which struck me while looking at the fresco.

① The shape of the boat is exactly like the ones that the Kerala fishermen use to this date.

② There are men and women on board the ship showing that even the females of this community could travel abroad

③ Both men and women have knot their hair either to one side of the hea or exactly above the head just like hood of a serpent.

④ The men wear a white loin cl which reach below the knees but well above the ankles.

⑤ The ladies wear the white cloth tied above their breasts. They do not wear any other apparel.

In short, if you look at the fres it would be a picture like looking at Kerala family travelling in a boat with their male escort. If these seafarers a Atlanteans, the ancestors of phoenicians, one can understand that the Atlanteans

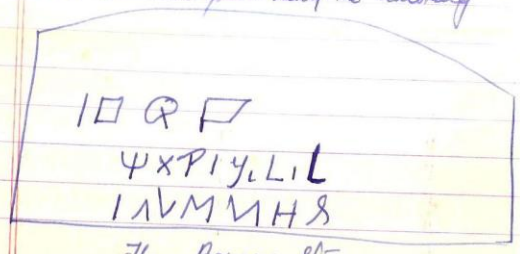
Phoenicians preserved their living culture in the Kerala traditions, until the dawn of the 20th century.

On the first century BC the Greek author Diodorus Siculus wrote that the phoenicians had discovered in the sea beyond Africa, 'an island of considerable size, fruitful, much of it mountainous... through it flow navigable rivers'. To some this sounds like a reference to South America. The coins reads from the Nile valley reached Mexico probably aboard a phoenician galley according to many historians.

But, if the Atlanteans are the ancestors of phoenicians and South Indians, does this seem impossible? It was a 'lost continent' for them where they lived, flourished and enjoyed. During a catastrophy their world perished and those among them who were in other parts of the world survived. Through their warriors and their progeny on the different parts of the world the culture persisted. Those Atlanteans in India who married the native nagas and had a progeny of their own were called "phoenicians". Can these new generation (a hybrid of Atlanteans and South Indians) was always eager to visit their lost continent and naturally they did so utilising the knowledge of their forefathers. Hence the phoenician colonies and settlements

the world over which bears resemblance to the South Indian culture.

The Bourne Stone found in the 17th century at an Indian mission station in Massachusetts bears engravings which some people believe to be a punic inscription commemorating the voyage of Hanno, a Carthagian prince of the 5th century B.C. Let us read the inscription using the encoding



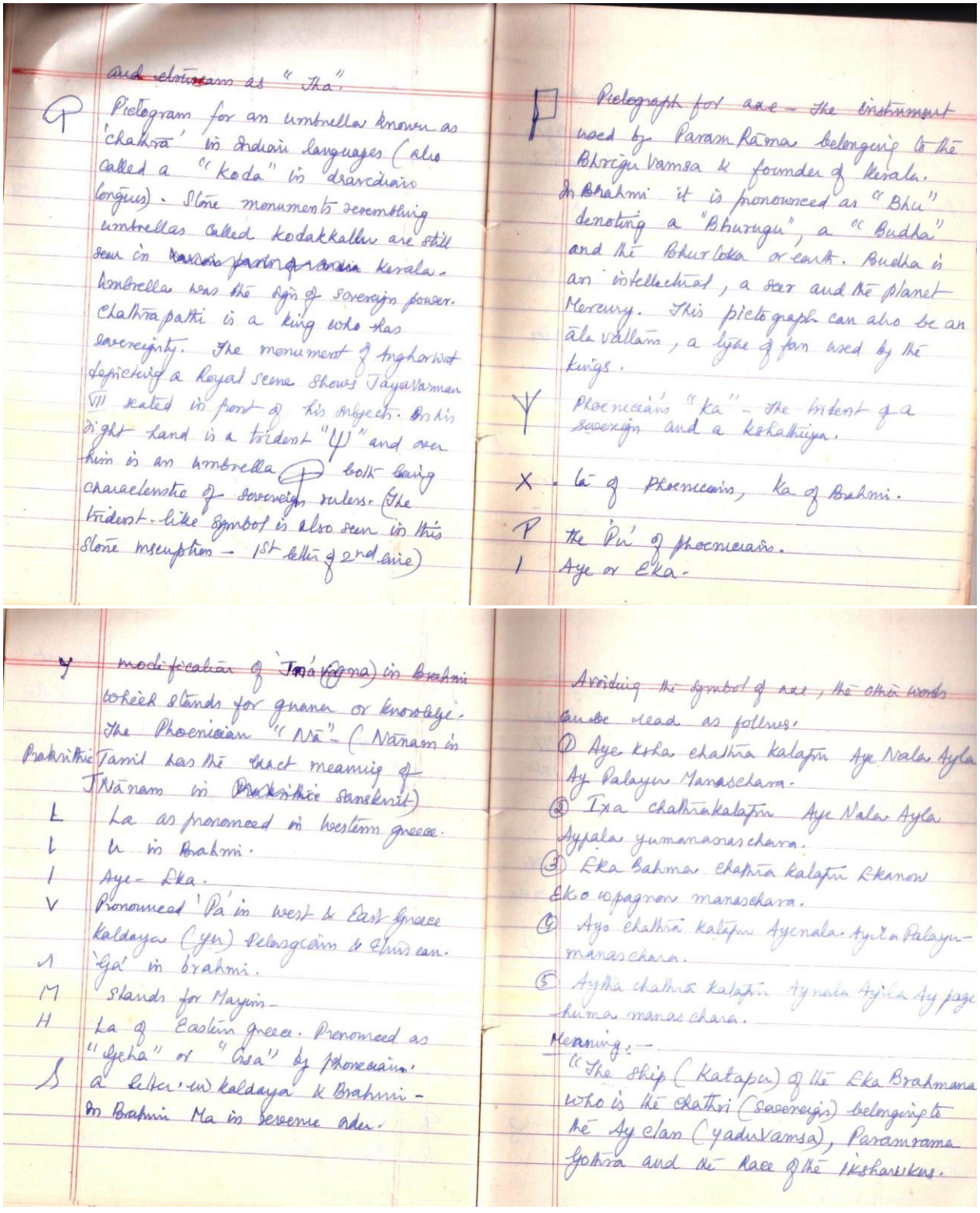
The Bourne Stone

Ref 4 (Page 55 - who really discovered this world)

the languages and the pictographs of the Brahmi & Phoenicians.

A pronounced as 'aye' - in eastern & western Greek, Kaldaya, Pelasgean, Etruscan & Early Latin, Roman and Engl
In Brahmi-pictograph for 'Eka' or one.

□ In Brahmi the pictograph for "Brahm and hence pronounced "Ba" Represents a Rhumbus, the astronomical unit of the earliest extant Indian Siddhantas - The Brahmasiddhanta - or the Paitamaha siddhantha. Therefore it also represents the Brahmanda or even at a smaller scale the Bhoorloka (or earth) Pelasgian pronounce it as "Kshe" (Remember that one of the synonyms for earth in Indian languages is Kshma.) Kaldayans as 'O'



and eliminam as "Ka".

Pictogram for an umbrella known as 'chakra' in Indian languages (also called a "Koda" in dravidian longus). Stone monuments resembling umbrellas called kodakkallu are still seen in Kerala. Umbrella was the sign of sovereign power. Chathrapathi is a king who has sovereignty. The monument of Angkorwat depicting a Royal scene shows Jayavarman VII seated in front of his subjects. On his right hand is a trident "Ψ" and over him is an umbrella ☂ both being characteristic of sovereign rulers. (The trident-like symbol is also seen in this Stone inscription - 1st letter of 2nd line)

Pictograph for axe - the instrument used by Parasu Rama belonging to the Bhrigu Vamsa & founder of Kerala. In Brahmi it is pronounced as "Bhu" denoting a "Bhurugu", a "Budha" and the Bhurloka or earth. Budha is an intellectual, a star and the planet Mercury. This pictograph can also be an ala vallam, a type of fan used by the kings.

Phoenicians "ka" - the trident of a sovereign and a kshathriya.

X - ka of Phoenicians, ka of Brahmi.

P the 'Pu' of Phoenicians.

I Aye or Eka.

Y modification of 'Jna' (Gna) in Brahmi which stands for gnana or knowledge. The Phoenician "Na" - (Nanam in Prakrithic Tamil has the exact meaning of Jnanam in Prakrithic Sanskrit)

L La as pronounced in western greece.

L L in Brahmi.

I Aye - Eka.

V Pronounced 'Pa' in west & East Greece Kaldaya (yu) Pelasgeans & Etruscan.

Λ 'Ga' in brahmi.

M stands for Mayan -

H La of Eastern greece. Pronounced as "Ageha" or "Asa" by Phoenecians.

S a letter in kaldaya & Brahmi - In Brahmi Ma in reverse order.

Avoiding the symbol of axe, the other words can be read as follows.

① Aye Eka chathra kalapa Aye Nala Ayla Ay Palayan Manaschara.

② Ixa chathrakalapa Aye Nala Ayla Ayyala yumanasaschara.

③ Eka Bahma chathra kalapa Ekanon Eko upagnon manaschara.

④ Ayo chathra kalapa Ayenala Ayila Palayan-manaschara.

⑤ Aythā chathra kalapa Aynala Ayila Ay page huma manas chara.

Meaning:-

"The ship (Katapa) of the Eka Brahmana who is the Chathri (sovereign) belonging to the Ay clan (yaduvamsa), Parasurama Gothra and the Race of the Ikshavakus.

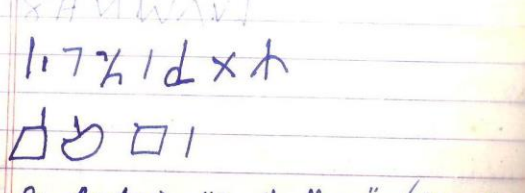
The well being (Nala), Strength (Pala) of the Ayelan depend upon the Ayilamana (The abode of Ay Ila- Ay means the cow and also the 1st ancestor of yadavavamsa. Ila is the younger Sister. Ay Ila is the Goddess - the Sister of Vishnu) - the abode of serpents who were born on an Ayillam day -

This is the mana (abode) erected by him in the western coast."

Kalapu
Aye
Nalam } All these belong to the
Palam } Tamil language.
Mana
Illam.

The powerful Andhrakas of South India were once called the "Ekabahmans and descendents of Vemamithra & Bhrigu Veswamithra was reborn as the son of a cow according to the Sangam Epic Manimekhale.

If we keep the stone upside down the inscription can be read in a different way.



In Brahmi this is "ma" - (If written as it is pronounced "mu" for muni)

This is also the reason why Lakshmi Lakshmi became "Rā" in Indian language, which stands for 'Rishi' a synonym for 'muni'. Rksha, - The concept of the sacred protection was born from this concept. This figure has a body and 2 horns. Therefore all the Indo-semitic and African tribes considered 2 horns as sacred and on their totems and in front of their dwellings such symbols are seen. If we write this word and the Brahmi '+' Kakaram we have 'Rka' or "Raksha"; + a word written in front of Medical prescriptions till date, from a very ancient practice. It also gives us the 1st name of the 1st veda and of a universal order.

Ri and Ka written like this has another meaning. It is the symbol of Venus - or for an Indian Sukra, of Bhrigu vamsa. It is the marriage or union of a Halfmoon with Sukra the planet - the marriage of Vena and Soma as mentioned in the Rgveda. A combination of these 2 signs also means "Budha". The story of Ila, Soma and Budha is interwoven with the Ikshavaku & yadava races.

H "Ksa" of Phoenician.

"Sa" in Brahmi. origin of 'S' in English language can be traced to this.

"Tha" in Eastern Greeks, Phoenician Script and in Malayalam. In Brahmi the photograph for "Thalam" or water,

'Mayim' of semitic language, both "Water" and "malkī" of the English language can be traced to this. Accordiṇg to Samkhya philosophy matter evolved out of water and hence both are identical. The race of Sukra, the famous race of Bhrigu had their abode "The Bhrigu-kacham" near the sea shore on the north west coast of India from where they migrated and occupied all the regions along the west coast including Kerala. They were therefore the "Sons of the ocean" or of water.

ʌ pronounced "Pa"

V pronounced "yu"

ɾ pronounced 'cha' in Brahmi.

I ɛ I Both pronounced as Eka in Brahmi.

One big and another small probably denote the king and his son, the yuvaraja.

X represents "Ka".

Represent the plumed headdress of the rulers. It also represents the 'oars' used by travellers.

□ Symbol of Brahma.

Readings

① Kacha sa Tapa yucha (yuga) Aypaka Ay cha khaya. (The Symbol of the king, his representative the yuvaraja, and Brahma)

② Rksha sjapa yucha (yuga) Edapaka Eka cha khaya.

Kacha or fish is the symbol of the Pandyan kings and also of Kamadeva and hence Sukra (venus). It also

denotes the Kaivarthaka or Meenava community which is a sea-travelling one. It also shows Meenam Rasi (Pisces). As this Context Pradyumna the son of Krishna belonging to the Ay or Yadava clan is considered as the incarnation of Kamadeva (or venus). The inscription denotes a Saka or branch of the Ay dynasty reached the coast of America quite early and established a long lasting cultural contact between the two Continents. "Ixmul" and "Chakmul" were probably the brothers of these civilizations, as evidenced by the names.

The Enigmatic figure of Quetzal Coatle, the plumed Serpent God of water, wind and wisdom is the "Quetzan" of Rgveda. Mexican people cherish a story of a foreign prince who was imprisoned in their ancient Capital city. This prince had an aversion for the native practice of human sacrifice and one day he escaped with one of their priestesses. He sailed away in a raft vowing to reappear one day to recover his Board of learning and to rule his people. This parable has a parallel in Indian Mythology. Pradyumna was imprisoned in the city of Sambhara, and from here he escaped with the help of 'Rathi' one of Sambara's retinue.

Anthropologist Robert Von Heine Geldern had predicted that future

research will probably indicate that Asiatic influences changed the whole structure of the native society of the Americans and transformed the ancient tribal cultures into civilizations more or less comparable to those of the old world. The inscriptions on the Stone of Bourne is an important evidence for unveiling the history of this transformation.

When I was skipping through the pages of the Lost mysteries of the world I came across another surprising thing - The "yuga" (This word is mentioned on the Stone of Bourne) of Indians and Ancient Americans is almost the same. They have a yuga of the Venus and the yuga of the "kali" yuga as we have. Moreover, the exact latitude and longitude of Americas is mentioned in ancient astronomical works of India.

The Kaliyuga and Yukatan.

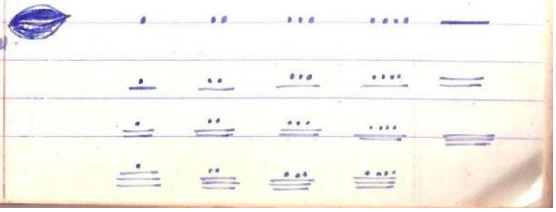
Indians believe that Krishna's Occasion (Dwarka nagari) of Dwaraka was lost in BC 3102. It is from that date we calculate the kaliyuga. At that time the 'Ayana' in the last point of Ajilya nakshatra.

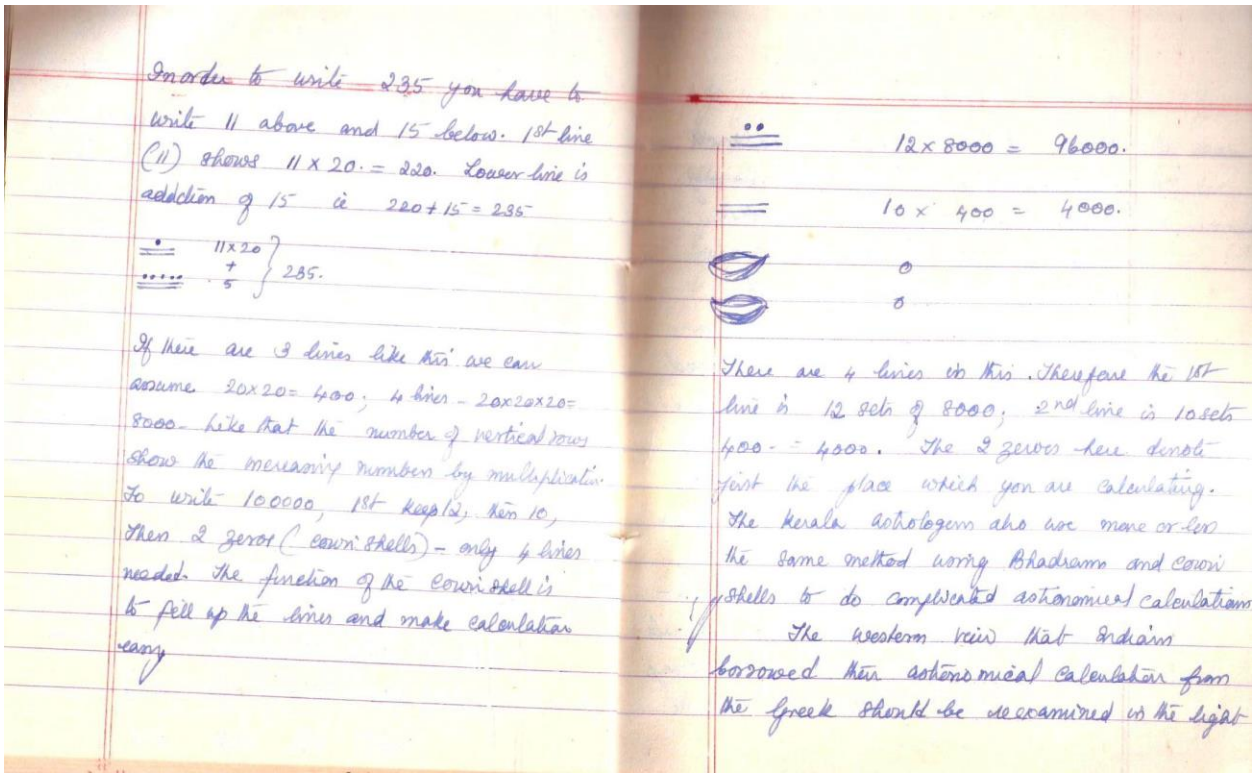
The people of Yukathan (In Sanskrit this is called "yugasthana") believe that their ancestors made the city of the Sun (The Soorya Nagara or Mithira dwarka) to commemorate an era which began on the 11th of August BC 3114. There is only a difference of about 10 yrs! August 11th means the last point of Ajilya when the Sun enters the 'Leo' or 'Simha'. It is quite surprising that Keralites also believe that Leo or Simha Rasi is the beginning of an year as well as the yuga. The people of south India at one time commemorated the incarnation of 'Vamana' (the Sun-God-Vishnu) in Chingam Rasi and the deluge which made the abode of Mahabali a "Atala" sank into the ocean bed. 'Atala' the abode of Mahabali is actually the lost "Atlantis". The missing link between Atlanteans and Phoenicians therefore is still a living memory in south India, especially Kerala where "Onam" is celebrated with much pomp and gaiety every year.

The Venetial year of 584 days is observed by 'Mayans' of America and by Indian astronomers like Vasishta. This was also known to the oldest of the Indian astronomical treatise Paitamahasidhantha. The Paitamahatandra Varsha (Lunar year) of 360 days also was observed by Mayan civilization.

(The numerals of Mayans were represented by a dot (one) a line (five) and a cowri shell kept inverted (zero)

cowri shell





In order to write 235 you have to write 11 above and 15 below. 1st line (11) shows $11 \times 20 = 220$. Lower line is addition of 15 ie $220 + 15 = 235$

11×20
+
5
} 235.

If there are 3 lines like this we can assume $20 \times 20 = 400$; 4 lines - $20 \times 20 \times 20 = 8000$. Like that the number of vertical rows show the necessary number by multiplication. To write 100000, 1st keep (2), then 10, then 2 zeros (cowri shells) - only 4 lines needed. The function of the cowri shell is to fill up the lines and make calculation easy.

$12 \times 8000 = 96000$.

$10 \times 400 = 4000$.

0

0

There are 4 lines in this. Therefore the 1st line is 12 sets of 8000, 2nd line is 10 sets 400 - 4000. The 2 zeroes here denote first the place which you are calculating. The Kerala astrologers also use more or less the same method using Bhadram and cowri shells to do complicated astronomical calculations.

The western view that Indians borrowed their astronomical calculation from the Greek should be reexamined in the light of these observations. The Indian and Mayan astronomy has the same roots probably from the Atlanteans. Some of them remained. I have another interesting proof for this in Varaha-Mihira's Pancha Siddhantika. The Yavanapura and Romakapura of Indian astronomers are not Athens and Rome as construed by western astronomers but the lost Atlantis, western Sahara and the American continents. The latitude and longitude of these areas are given by Varahamihira.

Ketumāla mentioned by Varaha-mihira is the present day Guatemala. Even now one can find in a world map an area marked "Chetumal" near the Gulf of Mexico. Sidhapuram mentioned by Varahamihira is Teotihuacan and Tula near Mexico. Kuru of Varahamihira includes parts of the Sahara desert, the west bank of the Republic of Mali and Timbuktu. Romakapura is the Azores Islands in Atlantic Ocean and the mysterious triangle where Atlantis sank. The great island of the Asuras (note the resemblance to Azores) according to Indian Mythology which Vishnu as "Vamana" pushed into the depths of the ocean. Bhadrāswam and Yamakoti are along the Siberian bay. in the Pacific, including Sakalin and Kuril islands. We can still find cultural links between these geographical areas and India. The Dogons of Timbuktu, the

Caves of Sahara where humanity flourished millions of years ago, and the living Indian culture still keep their cultural history intact through the belief and cavepaintings. The missing phoenician link lies therefore in the sea-faring people of South India who turn against the Saptha Rishi and the Dogstar for guidance in their long voyages.

The geometrical figures in Thovari and Edakkal:

In Ancient Egypt the 'initiate' had to pass through a dark corridor in which there were 24 pillars (12 on each side) supported by lions or sphinx. In between the pillars the walls are marked by mystic symbols and pictures. About 22 symbols are kept one facing another in 11 pairs. One has to pass through them and interpret them before getting initiated into priesthood.

But such corridors were nowhere found out in Egypt. Therefore the historians assumed the Egyptian story relates to the figurines in the temple of osiris. More likely, that it refers to cave pictures and pillars in Indian caves. The 24 pillars represents the 24 Horas of the Zodiac (and ∴ related to Aries and earth) while 11 pairs of symbols numerically corresponds to the lunar mansions of fixed stars.

The symbols are ideas to be awakened in our consciousness. Aeroggestion is something to arouse a thought so that it is revealed. The symbols could speak only if we have the germs of the idea. The mission of the symbol is just its revelation. Therefore symbols do not appeal to everyone in the same manner. They cannot speak to everyone. (Ref. 4) "There are truths of a subtle synthetic and divine order to express which in all their invioblate completeness, human language is incapable. Only music can sometimes make the soul feel them, only ecstasy can show them in absolute vision, only Esoteric symbolism can reflect them to the spirit in a concrete way." (S. Gupta in Au Seuil du mystere. Quoted Ouspensky. page 192.)

The 22 lunar symbols called the major Arcana in the Tarot (a system of cards of the Spanish gypsies of the 14th century adopted into Southern Europe) & in the Egyptian hieroglyphics can be paired like this.

1 -	0.	Juggler - fool. (Mayavi) (Vidooshak)
2 -	21.	Priestess - world. (Devadasi) (Prapanch)
3.	20.	Empress. - Day of Judgement (Rani) (Pralay)
4	19.	Emperor. - Sun. (Raja) (Sooryan)
5	18.	Hierophant - Moon. (Muni-Guru) (Chandra)
6.	17.	Temptation - Star. (Kama) (Nakshathra)
7.	16.	Chariot - tower (Ratha) (Gopura)
8	15	Justice - Devil. (Yama) (Pasacha).
9	14	Hermit - time (Sanyasa) (Kala Samaya).
10	13	Wheel of fortune - death (Chakra) (Mrityu)

11 - 12. | Strength (Sakthi) | Ranged man. (Bandhanasha)

1, 0, 6, 15, 7, 9, 12 -

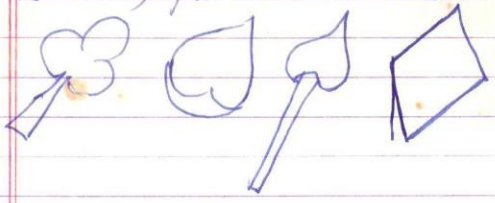
① ~~One point~~ ~~Symbols~~ - Mayavi, Vidhooshaka, Kama, Paisacha, Chariot, Sanyasi and Bandanasha illustrate a man's state before and after liberation from desire and the reasons for it. It is from these 7 ~~22~~, the Indian Philosophy of Samsara and Sanyasa evolved.

② 19, 18, 17, 16, 20, 10, 13. Sun, moon, Star, Gopura, Tula, Chakra, and Mrityu. These depict the universe. It is the ~~Eternal~~ Symbols of these which are usually shown in the Corridors of ancient temples and ~~caves~~ caves. ~~Indian arts~~

③ 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 11, 8 Devadasi stands for knowledge - Rani for creativity and generation of kings, King for the elements, Muni for wisdom and religion, Kalam for Ananta, Sakti for Mahat and Ardhanareeswara Samyoga and yama for dharma.

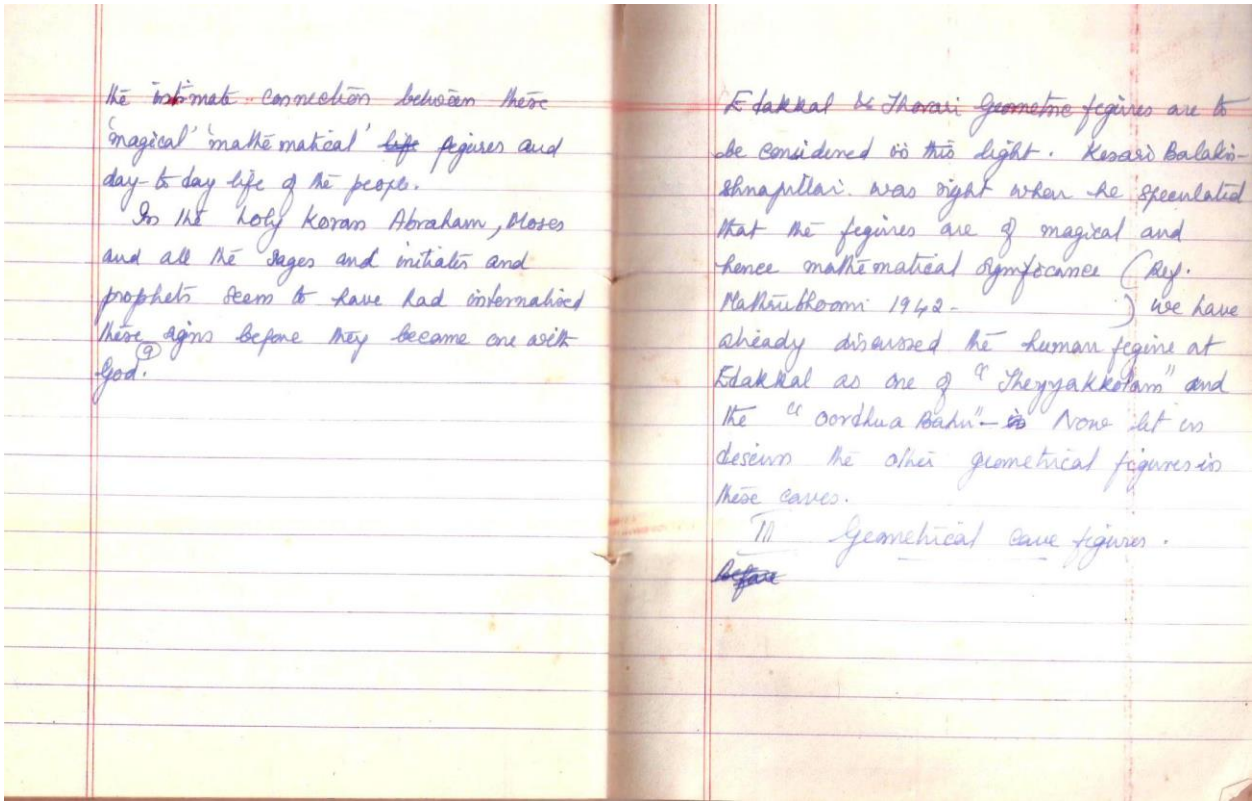
21 is 'Prapancha' all these included in its entirety. Instead of 21, place '0' or the Vidooshaka in the centre, then the world is contained in the mind of man, At the same time world is in the centre as well. The origin of Chess and the card game is in this. Also the 'Pakida' or playing with dice started in this manner It could be a play with "numbers", statues or "figures", or with painted pictures - Each of this ultimately is a mystery that leads to the Indian mind & his philosophy.

If we look at the Mohenjodaro pictures there are the magic wands, the Kamandalus or cups, the spear of Murunka and the Pentacles (or chakras denoting the world) from which the modern



clover-leaf, heart, Spade and diamond of the cards originated. A partial clover is imprinted on the dress of the priest-figure obtained from "Mohenjo Daro" which shows that he knew "Mantra" or magic incantation of words.

Jains here especially concerned with the 7 signs of the second group - the Soorya, Chandra, Gopuka, Tala, chakra, Star, and Mrityu. One important fact is that all these are initiated and propitiated in the Sree Chakra Aradhana of ancient Indian. Therefore each have a geometric figure or symbol which has to be received and internalized by the initiate before he gets into the Sanctum Sanctorum where the eternal "Brahma" is !! It is through this Corridors of "time", that we have to be travel before coming face to face with the "timeless". Such markings are seen in cave walls, temple Corridors and on coinage of ancient Indian kings showing

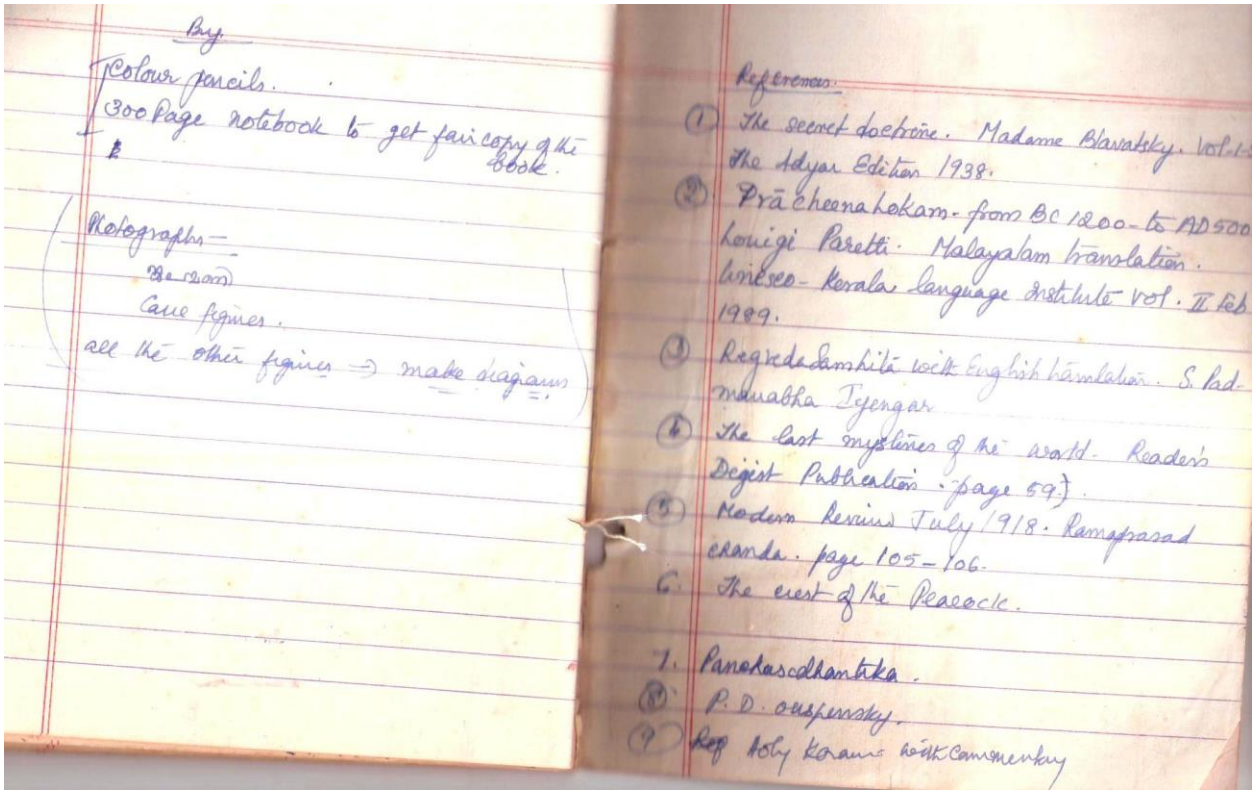


the intimate connection between these 'magical' 'mathematical' figures and day to day life of the people.

In the holy Koran Abraham, Moses and all the sages and initiates and prophets seem to have had intermarried these signs before they became one with God. (9)

Edakkal & Thovari geometric figures are to be considered in this light. Kesava Balakrishnapillai was right when he speculated that the figures are of magical and hence mathematical significance (Ref. Mathrubhoomi 1942-) We have already discussed the human figure at Edakkal as one of "Theyyakkolam" and the "Oordhva Bahu" - None let us discuss the other geometrical figures in these caves.

III Geometrical cave figures.



By

Colour pencils.

300 Page notebook to get fair copy of the book.

Photographs -

Banam

Cave figures.

all the other figures → make diagrams

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